

Terms—One Dollar a Year.

THE
AFRICAN
REPOSITORY.

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SPRING AND FALL EXPEDITIONS.

The American Colonization Society will send a vessel to Liberia on the first day of May and the first day of November, provided there are emigrants offering in sufficient numbers to justify its doing so. Those wishing to remove to that Republic, or any knowing such, are requested to promptly communicate with either the Financial or the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

Published on the first of every month, is the official organ of the American Colonization Society. It is intended to be a record of the Society's proceedings, and of the movements made in all parts of the world, for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the Officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members, and to Annual Contributors of Ten Dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at the low price of One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Remittances are requested to be made for it in GREENBACKS, to the address of either the Financial or the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

and at last early stages in our history of which nothing
is lost, now and then, of great value, though the record of the
national experience has been gradually and well preserved.

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XLII.] WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1866. [NO. 2.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

JANUARY 16, 1866.

It is a cause of devout gratitude to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, that we meet under the happy auspices that smile upon this—the Forty-Ninth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society. “Grim-visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front,” and peace again beams upon our beloved land. Let us lift up cheerful hearts before our Preserver, and with thanks for the past, pledge ourselves to higher devotion for the future.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

Four of the Vice-Presidents—two of them Life Directors of the Society—DAVID HUNT, ESQ., JAMES RAILEY, ESQ., DANIEL TURNBULL, ESQ., and HON. THOMAS CORWIN—have been removed by death. They were its early and steadfast friends and generous supporters: men eminent for their virtues and enlarged philanthropy.

Others of the zealous friends of the Society have also passed to their reward: HEZEKIAH HUNTINGTON, ESQ., Secretary of the Connecticut Colonization Society; DR. LYNDON A. SMITH, Secretary of the New Jersey Colonization Society, both of whom have been repeatedly members of the Board of Directors, and whose lives were filled with earnest efforts to advance the Redeemer’s kingdom; MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY, who devoted her purse as well as her pen to forwarding this and other enterprises that received her com-

mendation; EBEN FAIRCHILD, Esq., a regular giver, and in his will largely remembering the Society; GERARD HALLOCK, Esq., a life-long and able advocate of the cause; and PRESIDENT LINCOLN, by his proposal to Congress to recognize the Nationality of Liberia, and by opening diplomatic intercourse and the formation of a liberal treaty between the mother and daughter Republics, deserves to be regarded as an illustrious benefactor.

From Liberia comes the sad intelligence of the death of three of her prominent citizens:—REV. BOSTON J. DRAYTON, long a zealous Missionary of the Baptist Church, and lately Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic—drowned in the surf near Cape Palmas; REV. BEVERLY R. WILSON, for over thirty years a devoted Missionary of the Methodist E. Church, and frequently honored with high public trusts; and HON. STEPHEN A. BENSON, who accompanied his parents to Monrovia, they being among its earliest settlers. Consequently he grew with the country, and filled with marked distinction the position of Judge, Senator, Vice President and, for eight years, President of the Republic. General sorrow was expressed in Liberia at the passing away of men so distinguished.

THE TREASURY.

The balance in the treasury, at the commencement of the year, was \$1,523.33. The receipts have been, from Donations \$5,688.27, and from Contributions for the Barbados Expedition \$1,504.76; from Legacies \$5,737.08; from the Government of the United States, being final payment for the support of Recaptured Africans landed in Liberia in 1860-61, \$6,962.50; from Invested Funds, realized to meet expenses of emigration, \$14,700.00, and from other sources \$10,703.26, making the total amount received during the year, \$46,819.20.

The disbursements for the same period were \$41,737.87, of which \$9,259.56, was for passage and the usual support, &c., of American Emigrants, and \$10,367.98 was for the Barbados Expedition, leaving the cash on hand January 1, 1866, \$5,081.34. Of this latter \$4,885.37 is awaiting the order of the authorities of Liberia, and the balance, \$195.97, is to the credit of the Society.

EMIGRATION OF THE YEAR.

The annexed table shows the number of emigrants sent to Liberia by the Society during the past twelve months—exceeding the emigration of any year since 1856:

VESSELS.	SAILED FROM.	TIME OF SAILING.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS.
Barque Greyhound.....	New York	January 16, '65.	1
Brig M. A. Benson.....	Boston	February 9, '65.	1
Brig Cora	Barbados	April 6, 1865.	346
Barque Thomas Pope.....	New York.....	June 3, 1865.	7
Schooner H. P. Russell	Baltimore.....	November 4, '65.	172
			527

Those by the Greyhound and the M. A. Benson were respectively Nicholas Augustus, a blacksmith by trade: and Joseph John Blyden, brother of the present learned Secretary of State of Liberia, a steam-engine boilermaker by occupation; both natives of the Danish Island of St. Thomas, W. I., who came to this country at their own expense, and were provided a passage to Monrovia by the Society.

THE BARBADOS EXPEDITION.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, it was

"Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated by this Society, to be expended as the Executive Committee shall direct, for the purpose of aiding emigration from Barbados to Liberia."

The Executive Committee promptly took measures to carry out the novel and interesting trust thus committed to them. The advice of active friends of the cause and of this movement, of merchants engaged in trade between this country and Barbados, and of gentlemen who had resided on or visited that Island, were sought and much valuable information obtained. The Committee, at its meeting held February 1st, directed the Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary of the Society, to proceed to Barbados, delegating to him the necessary power to act in the premises.

Dr. McLain embarked February 24th, at Philadelphia, on the brig Eclipse, and arrived at Bridgetown, the port of entry of Barbados, on the 11th of March, after a pleasant voyage of fifteen days. He was received with indications of regard and gratitude, and succeeded in every respect much beyond what was expected. He found that hundreds were anxious to go to the African Republic, while he experienced no little embarrassment in making a selection from the waiting applicants.

So desirous were many of these people to remove to Africa, that on the 14th February, before intelligence of the action of this Board could reach the Island, the Chairman, Vice-President, and Secretary of "The Barbados Company for Liberia," with several of its members, numbering in all sixteen persons, embarked on a small vessel chartered by the British Government to transport Recaptured Africans from her colonies in the West Indies to Sierra Leone. It is stated that they "regretted they could wait no longer." They arrived safely at their place of destination, and some of them have since reached Monrovia.

Large deputations of the two organizations, viz: "The Barbados Company for Liberia," and "The Fatherland Union Barbados Emigration Society for Liberia," were received by Dr. McLain shortly after his arrival, and a free and full conference had. The extent of the means at his disposal for their colonization was made known, and it was unanimously chosen by those intended to be benefitted, that these ought to be used rather for the transfer of as many persons as possible, than that any portion should be applied for the comfort and support of a limited number—say one hundred and fifty—after their arrival in Liberia. The universal sentiment and feeling was that they could take care of themselves after landing.

A serious difficulty now presented:—no vessel was in port or expected suitable for the carriage of emigrants. Several days passed by, when to the joy of all interested in the movement, the superior brig Cora anchored in the harbor, about the 25th of March, seeking business. She proved to be admirably adapted for the purpose, and was commanded by one of the most skillful and kind masters that ever trod a quarter-deck. A charter at reasonable rates was concluded, and she was speedily prepared for the accommodation of three hundred and twenty emigrants, and liberally furnished for a passage of sixty days. Provisions for the support for at least the same period after reaching Monrovia were, with what were supposed to be three hundred and thirty-three persons, got on board, and everything made ready to sail on the evening of the 5th of April.

The departure of the Cora was, however, delayed until the following day, to allow a Commission ordered by the Governor of the Island to survey her: and for the English Admiral commanding on that

station, to enable his first Executive officer to make an examination of "how the Queen's subjects were provided for." These Commissions thoroughly performed their duties and reported that the vessel was finely fitted out, and bountifully supplied with medicines, food, water, fuel, cooking utensils, and all things requisite for the people on the voyage.

The passage to Monrovia was a pleasant one, and made in thirty-three days—without serious sickness, or a single death! Instead of three hundred and thirty-three passengers, as was supposed, the Captain landed three hundred and forty-six persons in good health: being forty-six more than was arranged with the representatives of the two Associations already named should go, twenty-six more than berths had been provided for on board, and thirteen more than answered to their names when called prior to the sailing of the vessel!

The cargo and passengers of the Cora, were consigned to Mr. Henry W. Dennis, the Society's Agent at Monrovia, who was instructed to transfer them to the authorities of Liberia. Among them were coopers, carpenters, shoemakers, a wheelwright, printer and teachers, with several who thoroughly understood the cultivation of the Cane and manufacture of sugar, and the culture and preparation of all kinds of tropical products. A large proportion were the professed followers of Christ, prompted by the love of souls, as well as the desire to improve their temporal condition. They were mainly Episcopalians, Wesleyans and Moravians:—the Episcopalians being the most numerous.

Under date of Government House, Monrovia, May 13, President Warner wrote as follows:—"I have your letter dated Barbados, April 3,rd, introducing to me Captain William Henderson of the brig Cora, which arrived here on the 10th of the present month, bringing us a company of emigrants from the Island of Barbados. They are all landed, three hundred and forty-six in number, not one having died on the passage out.

As far as my observations have gone, the people just landed seem, upon the whole, to be a well selected company, and may be regarded as a valuable acquisition to our young Republic. To your large experience in the kind of materials required here for the upbuilding of this offspring of American philanthropy, and the further development of the country and the character of the people in it, and your

sagacity in selecting those materials, is due the very respectable and promising immigration with which we have just been favored.

The Government of this Republic feels very grateful to the Society for the great interest it has taken in its West Indian emigration enterprise, both as it regards the pecuniary means it has furnished and the happy selection of the emigrants sent out.

President Warner again says, August 21:

"My opinion of the company of Barbadians is that they will do well, and will prove as valuable an acquisition to the country as the same number of the American population that have come into it have done. On this question, however, there is amongst us a diversity of opinion—some favoring the American side of the question; others, the West Indian side."

The majority of the company are located on the Carysburg road, about four miles from the St. Paul's river. Some few, who were attacked by fever before they could be removed from the city, are still here, but will be sent to the place of their destination as soon as they are sufficiently convalescent to undergo the fatigue of travelling.

These people are of industrious habits, pious, seemingly, withal. I learn that many of them have already fine gardens coming on just about their present temporary home—the Receptacle on the road."

The last Report of the New York State Colonization Society thus forcibly points out the valuable lesson which the spirit of emigration in the West Indies develops as bearing on the future condition, wants, and feelings of the colored people of the United States:

"We hail this event as highly auspicious for the future welfare of Liberia and the civilization of Africa. These emigrants have enjoyed personal liberty for thirty years, in one of the most beautiful West India Islands, under the colonial government of Great Britain, where laws made no invidious or disqualifying distinctions of color, where their numbers secured a large amount of social comfort; and yet they longed for a higher theatre of action, and had made up their minds that Liberia, the black man's Republic on the black man's native continent, above all other places, could satisfy their desire. May we not accept this as indicative of the final judgment of the multitudes of the African race recently emanci-

pated in these United States? May we not justly conclude, that hereafter, when a clearer view of the claims of humanity and Christianity prevail, thousands of them will call upon us to aid them to plant colonies and spread Christian civilization and freedom along the whole African coast?"

A GIFTED LAWYER.

Among the emigrants sent by the Society in June last was Mr. Henry W. Johnson, of Canandaigua, New York. By occupation a barber, but in the face of obstacles such as would turn back a man of more than ordinary perseverance, Mr. Johnson acquired a knowledge of the law, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Mr. Johnson removed to Liberia, believing that in that field he can accomplish more for the political and social equality of his race, than in America. In a letter written at Monrovia, 10th August, he thus expresses his impressions and appreciation of his adopted country :

"I am happy to inform you that, after a very pleasant voyage of thirty-six days, we arrived at Monrovia, Sunday, July 9, about 4 o'clock p. m. No accident happened during the journey. We have been very kindly treated by all the prominent citizens of Monrovia.

" You are, perhaps, anxious to know how I like Africa. I am very much pleased with it so far. It is a noble country. I am also pleased with the people. I am very happily disappointed with the progress and present state of this infant Republic. Here their pecuniary interests have been very much affected by our war, but still I see many evidences of prosperity, industry, and enterprise among the people. They have the manly bearing of *highminded and intelligent freemen!* They look and act like men who know *and have no superior but their Maker.* They are successfully solving the great problem in regard to the capacity of the black man for self-government; they are working out their own destiny in the land of their forefathers. With the help of God they will succeed in spite of all opposition. The Republic of Liberia is no longer a myth, existing only in the brain of the enthusiast. It is a sober reality—a solemn fact. The only question is—shall it, for want of aid and emigration

from abroad, remain for some time weak and feeble, or shall it speedily become great and powerful? *Black men of America!* what a shame that you do not come here and aid the young Republic. Eternal disgrace to you, if this government is allowed to languish and die for the want of your aid."

THE LYNCHBURG EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

This is the name of the organization comprising the one hundred and seventy-two emigrants, by our fall expedition from Baltimore, November 4. They were from in or near Lynchburg, Virginia, and of the class known as "Freedmen." The adults were mostly agriculturists and mechanics, of experience and business character. The greater portion were members of the Baptist church. This movement was originated by one of their number, Mr. John McNuckles, a man of unusual shrewdness and practical good sense, a master plasterer and bricklayer, possessing the confidence and regard of the entire community in which he lived, and from which he removed to Africa. Though he could do as well in the United States as any of his race, yet for years his aspirations were constant for a country and nationality of his own people, to attain which he went forth at as early a day as possible, accompanied by relatives and acquaintances, likeminded and determined to be useful and to prosper in their fatherland.

THE PROSPECT.

The return of peace, and the emancipation of the slaves have removed many obstacles to the prosecution of our work, and revived our operations. The indications are, that we shall soon have more than ever to do. There are constant inquiries from or in behalf of intelligent and enterprising freedmen in regard to settlement in Liberia. Companies of these people have been formed at Lynchburg and Abingdon, Virginia, who expect to embark May 1, next, each one hundred and fifty strong. One of the Vice Presidents of the Society residing in the same State, who, several years since, had nearly all his slaves transferred to Alabama, and in course of training for Africa, they all being now free, wishes us to send fifty, whom he hopes will go. We are informed of numerous disbanded colored soldiers who have expressed a desire to emigrate; and in different portions of the South, the minds of many of the better

class of the "freedmen" are tending in the same direction, drawn thither by motives of self-interest—by the hope of lucrative employment, on a soil and in a climate more congenial with their habits and physical constitution than this western hemisphere offers; and more especially by the considerations, that there they can enjoy all the rights of citizenship; that color will not there exclude them from the honors and emoluments of office, nor deprive them of the prestige, rights and true dignity of manhood.

INDICATIONS.

The last Census tells the story of the colored man's future in the United States. The increase of population to this country by foreign immigration alone, exceeded the increase of the slaves and free people of color in the same period nearly four to one:—that of the former being 2,707,624, and that of the latter but 796,947.

And the current from abroad is acquiring new volume and momentum. It is believed that the immigration for some years, will surpass all precedent. A portion of this human importation, with a larger stream of our own citizens, promises to become laborers in the sunny South, there to compete with the blacks in their old and in new bounds of industry.

While this great increase of population takes place, our territory does not increase. The recent report of the Secretary of the Interior, shows that more than five and a quarter millions of acres of land were disposed of by the Government within the last year and a quarter. From these can be inferred the probabilities of changing the relations of the races by force of numbers, and by ownership of the soil. The white is likely ever to remain the superior race, and consequently, the rulers, as it has always had the numbers, intelligence, the prestige and power of mastery, property, and political self-government. The weaker will find it to its interest to remove from out of the reach of the stronger.

Repulsions *here* and attractions *there* will lead the colored population to seek a nationality of their own, with actual homes, real title to the soil, and active dominion of the country where they reside. If of the better class they can rise in Liberia at once to social equality and usefulness. They can enjoy the dignity of true self respect beyond anything they can attain in our midst. If of the lower sort,

they will have open doors and more inducements to successful activity than they can have here. Whatever their condition in any part of the United States, they will have good reason to be thankful for encouragement and aid in securing an asylum in the Liberian Republic.

AN AFRICAN SUGAR PLANTER.

In Liberia there is an excellent field for the industrious and enterprising man of color. There he can obtain a position of social importance and dignity to which he is a stranger here; and he can become an equal citizen in a nation which has all the natural resources for future greatness.

Mr. Jesse Sharp, who was a house-painter at Charleston, S. C., removed to Africa in 1852; had a few acres of cane on the St. Paul's river, was aided in getting a Mill by a judicious Vice-President of this Society, and made his first shipment of sugar to the United States in March, 1859. He has been steadily adding to his fields of cane every year. In 1863, a much larger Mill, with improved machinery, was advanced to him by two active friends of our cause, costing about two thousand dollars. This he paid for in 1864, with warm expressions of gratitude, and a few months ago he had some two thousand dollars in money in New York for the purchase of goods, and over twenty thousand pounds of sugar and nine thousand gallons of molasses undisposed of at home.

STEADY PROGRESS.

Liberia is too apt to be compared with our own colonies in the wilds of Washington, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho and Montana. We must however bear in mind the many drawbacks under which the colored settlers have labored.

Though the African Republic, during the last four years, has been deprived of much of the aid usually furnished from this country, it has been making steady progress in material interests and in influence and usefulness. The era of thatched abodes and of framed dwellings is passing by, and the citizens are generally erecting brick buildings. The cultivation of sugar and coffee and other products is largely increased. The authority of the Republic continues to spread over the native tribes which surround it.

At the general election held in May, 1865, the Hon. Daniel B.

Warner and the Hon. James M. Priest were re-elected President and Vice-President of the Republic for the ensuing two years from the 1st January, 1866. *The Liberia Herald* reports that at the June term of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, at Monrovia, "there was no business found for the Grand Jury," and "no Petit Jury was empanelled though the Court was in session for six days." The docket contained twenty cases, "not one of which was criminal. Most of them were in equity, and decided without the intervention of a jury." *The Cavalla Messenger* for September announces that at Cape Palmas the "Hon. J. T. Gibson's very fine stone warehouse is completed, and Col. Cooper is also erecting a second one. Two schooners for Messrs. Gibson & Harmon, and Mr. J. B. Dennis, are on the stocks in Hoffman river."

Wednesday, March 15, 1865, was observed as Thanksgiving Day. The proclamation of President Warner gives the following reasons for this appointment, viz :

"Whereas it is becoming and proper that the people of Liberia, who have been so signalized by their earliest beginnings by the kind guardianship and protection of Heaven should, from time to time, assemble to acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God, to offer up devout thanks for His manifold blessings, to bend in humble prayer at His footstool, to confess their sins and shortcomings, and to invoke His assistance and guidance in the responsibilities which devolve upon them as a nation ; and Whereas there is, in my opinion, no time more suitable for these solemnities than this season of the year, at the close of the harvest, and after the crops have been gathered in, which during the season just passed have been remarkably abundant and large."

In his last Annual Message, President Warner remarks :—" I am gratified to give it as my earnest conviction that Liberia is growing in material wealth. Our exports are every year increasing, and if this exercise of our productive power is continued with the same progressiveness as within the last few years, we shall soon be independent."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The last Annual Message of President Warner contained the subjoined, touching the relations of Liberia with other Powers :—

"Our relations with foreign nations are pacific. The questions

which have arisen between this Government and that of Her Britannic Majesty, out of the repudiation by certain chiefs in the northwest portion of the Republic, of the right of this Government to exercise authority in territories bought of them in that section of the country, are still in course of discussion. I regret to state that Great Britain still maintains an attitude on this question which, although unintentionally—for we cannot doubt the friendship of that Government to this Republic—is immensely injurious to us. But to those territories we cannot relinquish our claim, however strongly it may be questioned by Her Britannic Majesty's Government. I do not trust to diplomacy or force for the adjustment of this question. We and the aborigines are one in race and destiny. Foreigners can produce no permanent alienation between us. The progress of events will ere long set this matter at rest forever, in a manner entirely satisfactory to Liberia, and without infringing upon the rights of the aborigines."

Ratifications of Treaties of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with Portugal, and with Denmark, have been exchanged in London, by Gerard Ralston, Esq., the enlightened and zealous Consul-General of Liberia. The treaty with Portugal contains the same important principle of international law, first incorporated in the compact between Hayti and Liberia, assimilating the slave trade with piracy.

The Act of the Legislature of Liberia requiring foreign traders to do business at regularly declared ports of the Republic, went into force on the 1st of January, 1865. *The Liberia Herald* for August gives the following account of the effects of its operation:—"The good accruing to the citizens from it cannot fail to be seen by every Liberian. A splendid chance has opened for our merchants who are in the Palm oil trade, their boats are kept constantly on the go, and every time they return, they bring a full load. Three or four weeks they are absent, instead of as many months as formerly. From three to five thousand gallons of oil may be bought in a week, where the right kind of merchandize can be supplied. The great supply has created the desire for a greater number and a larger size of boats; and has induced our merchants to commence building."

INNER AFRICA.

The geographical knowledge of Africa is now becoming such, that it promises soon to be a grand theatre of enterprise and Christian

civilization. Modern travellers give flattering accounts of the vast fertile tracts bordering on the great lakes Nyanzi, Tanganyika, and Victoria Nyanza, or on the banks of the mysterious rivers severally known as the Zambesi, Agobay, Niger, and the Nile. From iron fields, implements used in African agriculture are made in large quantities, tropical produce is raised in great variety, herds of cattle with horns of stupendous size graze on the hills, and a dense population engaged in pastoral pursuits or in the cultivation of coffee, is supposed to be accessible from all these points. These valuable natural highways are doubtless destined to figure conspicuously in the future of civilized and evangelized Africa.

Regarding a portion of the country immediately east of the southern region of Liberia, the subjoined interesting sketch was given, in February last, by the Rev. C. C. Hoffman, for fifteen years a zealous and successful missionary at Cape Palmas :

" As you go interior the country increases in beauty and fertility, and I am inclined to think in *health* also. At a distance of thirty miles you get among beautiful hills, and at seventy they rise almost to mountains. Game abounds, deer and wild goats, and birds; and fish are plentiful in the rivers and streams. The water is abundant, cool and delicious. Iron ore abounds, and fine clays of various colors: gigantic trees and a variety of fruits, flowers and nuts. There are many noble rivers—the finest of all, I think, is the Cavalla, which runs to the North-East. It is a fine, wide and generally unobstructed river of from three to five fathoms deep for seventy miles to the falls:—beyond which it runs a great distance. I have ascended it sixty miles beyond the falls, and I have often been told, as on that occasion, that it flowed far beyond. After you get in the interior you find the people kind and hospitable. But on and near the coast the natives are jealous of strangers going interior, and try to prevent it.

The Liberia Government needs to be strengthened in order to make it more respected by the natives. On account of unsettled difficulties, this beautiful river has been closed to all trade for more than a year, and there is no present prospect of its being re-opened. I have made four journeys however by land, the last during the present month, when I was absent sixteen days and walked about two hundred and fifty miles. We found in the interior an abundance of

rice, cattle, sheep, goats, ducks, fowls, oil, but no market. The people wear scarcely any clothing. They would gladly give their produce in exchange of cloths, goods, &c., but the roads and rivers are often closed on account of petty difficulties which a wise and able government would soon be able to settle."

THE LIBERIA COLLEGE.

Under date of Monrovia, August 19, 1865, the Hon. J. J. Roberts, President of "The Liberia College," wrote as follows:

"Our College prospects, I am glad to say, are about as encouraging as could be expected; though, in consequence of the absence of Prof. Crummell, and the feeble health of Prof. Freeman during last term, which ended on the 15th ultimo, the progress made by the students in some of their studies was not so marked and satisfactory as could be wished; nevertheless, the Examining Committee was highly pleased at the proficiency exhibited in several branches of study. The examination of scholars in the Preparatory Department was most satisfactory; three of these are now recommended for admission into College, and four or five others will be prepared to enter the College proper at the commencement of the ensuing collegiate year, January next. I am glad to say that the health of Prof. Freeman is now such that he will be able to commence, and, I trust, continue his duties through the ensuing term, which begins on the 21st instant, without further interruptions from illness."

As yet the students are from the families of the Republic; when the College shall become known, it is expected that there will be scholars from other countries in Africa and elsewhere.

Efforts are making to complete the endowment of the College. It having been found necessary on account, mainly, of the high rate of exchange, to raise the salaries of the Professors to one thousand dollars per annum, the Travelling Secretary of this Society has undertaken to secure the additional thousand dollars thus made necessary to support Professor Freeman for five years: and he is encouraged to hope that he will soon succeed in this self-imposed and gratuitous labor.

WEST AFRICAN TRADE.

Africa is one of the richest countries on the globe, and it only requires a moderate industry and a skilful application to turn her

natural riches into the common forms of national and individual wealth. The soil and climate produce rapidly, and the productions have all the rest of the world for a market. The greatest eagerness is shown to possess foreign goods. The future commerce of the Continent will be a wonder. The English are most anxious to promote it, and are organizing to secure and to enjoy its profits.

It is stated that THE COMPANY OF AFRICAN MERCHANTS, at their second meeting held in London, declared a dividend of ten per cent. It has purchased, and is about to send out a steamer for the local coast trade of Sierra Leone with the northern rivers, Sherbro and Liberia. Steps have been taken to establish regular steam navigation on the Niger for the purposes of trade.

At the semi-annual meeting of the AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY in London, December 6th last, it was reported that "the revenue account was slightly better than what it was the previous half year," and "with regard to the two new ships, the Mandingo had been launched and would be ready for sea in a week. The Lagos was launched three days ago, and by the end of January, would be ready for sea also. These ships would be built out of revenue, without calling for a penny of capital from the resources of the Company. They would therefore, have one ship more than they ever had before. These vessels were of a superior character and were capable of earning larger profits." A dividend "of eight shillings per share for the half year, free of income tax, payable on and after the 8th inst," was declared.

Another new enterprise in London is the COMMERCIAL COMPANY OF AFRICA, the capital of which is fixed at 300,000*l.*, with a present issue of 200,000*l.*, in 20,000 shares of 10*l.* each. The prospectus mentions that this Company is formed "for the purpose of conducting, upon an extensive scale, a trade in the Bights of Benin, Biafra, the River Niger, and other parts of Africa, chiefly by barter, of European manufactured goods for palm oil, palm-nut kernels, ground nuts, gold dust, ivory, cotton, and other produce; also for the purpose of manufacturing oil from the kernels of the palm-nut."

The trade of Liberia now flows almost wholly in European channels, while its character and relations make it American. Reasoning from the known resources of Africa, there must arise a system of commerce, vast, splendid and lucrative. From the advantages

which we enjoy over all other nations for supplying its wants, a wise self-interest should prompt us to co-operate, with all possible energy in fostering a more regular and frequent intercourse with Liberia, while a large portion of the continent itself, through this portal, would be improved and aggrandized by the wealth, enterprise, population and education received from the United States.

THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

No little of the commercial supremacy of England in Africa is owing to her vigilant steam fleet in the African waters. For the last three years not a cruiser of the United States has even visited that region. Our prestige and influence as a nation requires the early renewal of our armed authority along the entire Western Coast of Africa. The late Admiral Foote, who served with his accustomed zeal and success on that station, frequently stated it to be his highest aspiration to return to duty there with a squadron composed of small but swift steamers to promote American commerce and to prevent the shipment of slaves. In what more easy and inexpensive manner can our authorities help to secure these desirable objects and at the same time aid Liberia in its hopeful work—now more important than ever to our country?

We feel that we cannot too earnestly commend the re-establishment of our African squadron, by the early dispatch and continuance of three or four rapidly running steamers suited to the light winds and shallow waters of that Coast.

OUR COLORED POPULATION.

African colonizationists feel the deepest interest in everything which pertains to the welfare of the colored race in this country. More especially are they concerned, just now, by the mighty problem which comes up in the enlightenment and elevation of the four millions of these people, who have just passed from the house of bondage into the condition of freemen. The state upon which they have entered brings upon them certain duties and obligations which they will be expected to meet and fulfil. But in order to do these they must be trained and educated by all the appliances which are fitted to the creation of superior beings. And it will be, that while educating this people for their duties in America, they are being prepared to benefit Africa. The colored population in our midst are

an agency by whom can be reached two continents and two races with benignant influences; for not only through them shall intelligence and enlightenment be shed abroad through this country, but in this manner will be raised up a class of men as teachers and missionaries, who will carry the English language, arts, letters, and the Gospel to the land of their forefathers. Thus the American people will be enabled to enlighten and vivify with the influences of civilization and Christianity the vast continent of Africa.

THEIR DUTY TO AFRICA.

The black race in this country owe a great duty to Africa. Their fathers were brought hither and placed in bondage; and their children, in subsequent generations, have seized upon many of the elements of the surrounding civilization. Twelve thousand of them have left our midst, and carried with them American law, literature, letters, and Christianity, and reproduced them in the land of their forefathers. They have gone out as emigrants from this Republic, under the auspices of this Society, to the shores of heathen Africa, and re-created there free institutions and a nation modelled after our own.

But amid the wrongs and distresses they have been fitted to a great work for good in Africa. Never did a people have stronger inducements to decisive and energetic action. Would they be at once men and citizens, they should go where alone the opportunity exists of asserting and maintaining their manhood. And would they not prove recreant to the noble mission given them to fulfil, not to a tribe, but to a continent, toward which the finger of Providence is pointing, they would go to their brethren according to the flesh who are sitting in spiritual darkness.

THE PRESENT EXIGENCY.

The work of the Society has but just begun. Its field of labor is vastly widened. Instead of half a million of people of color, there are now four millions who are the objects of its benevolent regard. We are therefore to address ourselves afresh to the great work of their improvement and education, and Africa's civilization and evangelization—under obligations more sacred than ever, and with the noblest and most inspiring motives ever brought to bear upon patriots and Christians. And no small share of this increased responsibility will devolve upon the patrons and conductors of this Institution.

T R E A S U R E R ' S R E P O R T .

Dr. Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the Year 1865. CR.

Received Donations and Collections.....	\$5,688 27	Paid Sending American Emigrants.....	\$9,259 56
" Legacies.....	5,737 08	" Barbados	10,367 98
" Interest on Investments.....	5,736 84	" United States Government Securities.....	3,029 40
" Loans Recalled.....	14,700 00	" Insurance, Taxes, and Paving 4½ Street,	
" Rents from Colonization Building.....	4,085 62	Colonization Building	1,041 34
" United States Government, final balance for support of Recaptured Africans.....	6,962 50	" Paper and Printing "The African Repository," Salaries of Secretaries, Printing, Postages, Gas, Care of Rooms, and other Expenses.	2,070 40
" Subscriptions to African Repository.....	119 27	" Salaries of Agents and Travelling Expenses	5,480 45
" For Barbados Expedition.....	1,504 76	" Ship " Mary Caroline Stevens,"	6,018 31
" Freight per Schooner "H. P. Russell"	433 25	" The Government of Liberia, for support of Recaptured Africans,.....	91 86
" Agent in Liberia.....	328 28	" Agents, Physicians, and Improvements in Liberia	817 07
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1865.....	45,295 87	Disbursements.....	41,737 87
Total.....	1,323 33	Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1866.....	5,081 32
		Total	\$46,819 20

The Committee on Accounts having examined the accounts for the year 1865, find the same correctly kept and properly
vouched, and the balance correctly reported.

D. S. GREGORY,
ROBT. B. DAVIDSON, } Committee on Accounts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 17, 1866.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the First Presbyterian Church, on 4½ Street, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, the 16th of January, 1866, at 7½ o'clock p. m., the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Samuel A. Clark, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Extracts from the Report of the Society, were read by the Corresponding Secretary. Addresses were made by the Hon. Abraham Hanson, Commissioner and Consul-General of the United States to Liberia, and by the Rev. R. J. Keeling, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church of Washington, D. C.*

On motion of Rev. Mr. Keeling, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Hon. Abraham Hanson, for his very able, eloquent and interesting Address of this evening.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., and the Society adjourned to meet in the Society rooms at 12 o'clock m., to-morrow, for the transaction of business.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, January 17, 1866.

The American Colonization Society met at its rooms this day at 12 o'clock m., pursuant to adjournment: President Latrobe in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting, and of the Meeting held last evening, were read and approved.

The President appointed the Hon^d. D. S. Gregory, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, and Rev. John Maclean, D. D., a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The Committee subsequently nominated the following named gentlemen, who were unanimously elected:—

* These Addresses will probably appear in the next (March) Repository.

President: HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.**Vice Presidents:**

1. Gen. John H. Cocke, Virginia.
2. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., Connecticut.
3. Moses Allen, Esq., New York.
4. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D., Alabama.
5. Hon. Walter Lowrie, New York.
6. Stephen Duncan, M. D., Mississippi.
7. Hon. William C. Rives, Virginia.
8. James Bourman, Esq., New York.
9. Henry A. Foster, Esq., New York.
10. Robert Campbell, Esq., Georgia.
11. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, New Jersey.
12. Hon. James Garland, Virginia.
13. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware.
14. Gerard Ralston, Esq., England.
15. Thomas Hodgkin, M. D., England.
16. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., Massachusetts.
17. Thomas E. Hazard, Esq., Rhode Island.
18. Thomas Massie, M. D., Virginia.
19. Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A.
20. Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, New Jersey.
21. Rev. W. B. Johnson, D. D., S. Carolina.
22. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., Ohio.
23. Hon. J. R. Underwood, Kentucky.
24. James Lenox, Esq., New York.
25. Rev. Joshua Sonie, D. D., Tennessee.
26. Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D. D., Maine.
27. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn.
28. Rev. John Early, D. D., Virginia.
29. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Georgia.
30. Hon. Robert J. Walker, New York.
31. John Bell, M. D., Pennsylvania.
32. Rev. Robert Ryland, Virginia.
33. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C.
34. Hon. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
35. Hon. Robert F. Stockton, New Jersey.
36. Hon. Washington Hunt, New York.
37. Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York.
38. Hon. Joseph A. Wright, Indiana.
39. Hon. George F. Fort, New Jersey.
40. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Conn.
41. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pennsylvania.
42. Hon. Edward Coles, Pennsylvania.
43. Rev. Howard Malcolm, D. D., Pennsylvania.
44. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., New York.
45. Edward McGrhee, Esq., Mississippi.
46. Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, Conn.
47. Rev. O. C. Baker, D. D., New Hampshire.
48. Rev. Edmund S. Jones, D. D., New York.
49. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pennsylvania.
50. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Delaware.
51. Rev. Ralph B. Gurley, D. C.
52. E. R. Alberti, Esq., Florida.
53. Hon. J. J. Ormond, Alabama.
54. Hon. Daniel Chandler, Alabama.
55. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Mississippi.
56. Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, D. D., Kentucky.
57. Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D. D., Ohio.
58. Henry Stoddard, Esq., Ohio.
59. Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., Indiana.
60. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois.
61. Hon. Edward Bates, Missouri.
62. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.
63. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., New York.
64. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, California.
65. Hon. Henry Dutton, Connecticut.
66. Hon. George F. Patton, Maine.
67. Richard Hoff, Esq., Georgia.
68. Henry M. Schieffelin, Esq., New York.
69. William W. Seaton, Esq., D. C.
70. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., New Jersey.
71. Richard T. Haines, Esq., New Jersey.
72. Freeman Clark, Esq., Maine.
73. William H. Brown, Esq., Illinois.
74. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, New Hampshire.
75. Hon. John Bell, Tennessee.
76. William E. Dodge, Esq., New York.
77. Hon. Lewis H. Delano, Vermont.
78. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Island.
79. Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., New York.
80. Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Wisconsin.

On motion of the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Rev. R. J. Keeling, for his Address of last evening, and that a copy of it and of the Address of the Hon. Abraham Hanson, be requested for publication.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1867, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at such place as the Executive Committee shall direct.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1866.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock m. in the rooms of the Colonization Building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street.

The President of the Society, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, called the Board to order; and the Rev. William H. Steele invoked the Divine blessing.

William Coppinger was re-appointed Secretary of the Board.

The President appointed William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., and Hon. D. S. Gregory, a Committee on Credentials, who subsequently reported the subjoined named

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1866.

Maine.—Rev. Franklin Butler.*

Vermont.—Rev. J. K. Converse.*

Connecticut.—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. James T. Pratt,* Hon. Ebenezer Flower,* Hon. W. W. Boardman,* H. M. Benedict, Esq.,* H. O. Pinneo, Esq.,* E. H. Roberts, Esq.,* W. W. Wakeman, Esq.,* Rev. J. Root Miller.

New York.—Hon. D. S. Gregory, William Tracy, Esq.

New Jersey.—Rev. Samuel A. Clark, Rev. William H. Steele.

Pennsylvania.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Dr. James Hall, Rev. R. R. Gurley, Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. H. Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted.

On motion of the Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the Hon. Abraham Hanson, Commissioner and

* Not present.

Consul-General of the United States to Liberia, and Edward S. Morris, Esq., Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, be invited to sit with the Board.

The Minutes of the last session of the Board, held January 17 and 18, 1865, were read and approved.

Mr. Coppinger, as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, read the Annual Report of that body.

On motion of Rev. John Maclean, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted, and that so much as relates to Foreign Relations, Finances, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

The Rev. William McLain, D. D., as Financial Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Statement, just read, be accepted and referred to the appropriate standing Committees.

On motion of Hon. Peter Parker, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the Financial Secretary for the able and gratifying Report of his Agency in the Barbados Expedition, and for his judicious and successful conduct on that occasion, eminently blessed, as all the facts show it to have been, by the favor of Divine Providence.

The following are the STANDING COMMITTEES, as appointed by the President:

Foreign Relations.....	{ Rev. John Maclean, D. D. Dr. James Hall.
Finances.....	{ Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Rev. William H. Steele.
Auxiliary Societies.....	{ Rev. John Orcutt, D. D. William Tracy, Esq.
Agencies	{ Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Rev. J. Root Miller.
Emigration	{ William V. Pettit, Esq. Rev. Samuel A. Clark.
Accounts.....	{ Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Robert B. Davidson, Esq.

The Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., stated that he had received letters from the Rev. Franklin Butler, Delegate from the Maine Colonization Society, and from the Hon. James T. Pratt, E. H. Roberts, Esq., and H. M. Benedict, Esq., Delegates from the Connecticut Colonization Society, expressing regrets for non-attendance.

Letters were read from John P. Crozer, Esq., Philadelphia, Jan. 12, and Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Beverly, Mass., Jan. 13, Life Directors of the Society, stating their inability to be present at this session of the Board.

On motion of Rev. John Maclean, D. D., it was

Resolved, That we deeply regret the accident, which has deprived this Board for the first time in many years, of the presence and wise counsels of the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.—that we sincerely sympathize with him in his affliction, and earnestly hope that he will be with us again at our next meeting.

Resolved, That the letter just read from the Rev. Dr. Tracy, be entered at length on the Minutes of the Board.

"BEVERLY, JAN. 13, 1866.

J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Instead of the pleasure of meeting my friends and fellow-laborers of many years next Tuesday, I am obliged to tender an excuse for my absence. I am so far recovered from the injury which procured me your kind letter of condolence some weeks since, that I have been able to visit my office this week, four days in succession. I could have gone again to-day, but felt much more inclined to rest.

On Wednesday, I attended the Annual Meeting of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, who, after seeing my awkward, laborious, and sometimes painful movements, decided unanimously, that I ought not to attempt the journey to Washington.

I very much regret, that Massachusetts is not entitled to send a Delegate this year. Yet I think we have not spent the year uselessly. The Report of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Donations, on Wednesday, showed that the funds for the support of Liberia College are in a better condition than last year, by about ten thousand dollars. Our last Annual Report attracted more attention than any other that we have published for many years. The opinions which we find prevailing around us concerning the future condition and wants of our colored population, give promise of increased contributions during the present year.

* * * * *

The condition of the negroes in this country will not be such that they ought to be satisfied with it, and that emigration will be for their interest; so decidedly for their interest, that vast numbers of them will see it, and will act accordingly.

I wish I could be with you, to assist in the arrangements which you will make to meet our coming duties; but the history of the past year has taught me practically,—what I before knew theoretically,—that the world can go on without my help. I submit, therefore, to the necessity of my absence with no misgivings as to the result.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

JOSEPH TRACY."

The Report of the Rev. Franklin Butler, Agent of the Society in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, was presented and read, and on motion, referred to the standing Committee on Agencies.

"TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Gentlemen:—The ordinary receipts from my district do not vary much from those of the previous year. No legacy has come to our hands.

The obstacles to collections for our cause growing out of the state of the country have been extraordinary.

I have nevertheless done what I could, to diffuse information and enforce our claims to a share of the benevolence of the good, on the Sabbath and in the week, by the pen and by personal solicitation, and I am encouraged to hope that if the returns of the hour are not all that we could wish, the fruits of a future harvest will approve these labors.

Africa may be lost sight of to-day by some in their endeavors for the colored man, but the cry of her children for her—sure to come at last—will, in God's time, arrest the attention and open the hands of American patriots and Christians.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN BUTLER, *Agent for N. N. E.*

WINDSOR, Vt., Jan. 12, 1866."

Communications were submitted from S. G. Lane, Esq., Secretary, Concord, N. H., July 17, and George F. Emery, Esq., Secretary, Portland, Maine, July 22, with notification of Amendments to Articles 5, 6, and 7 of the Constitution of the Society, proposed by the Maine and New Hampshire Colonization Societies, and duly published in "THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY." On motion they were laid on the table.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Board adjourn, to meet again in this place to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, January 17, 1866.

The Board met this morning, at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment:—the President in the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Thomas S. Malcom.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

On motion of Rev. John Maclean, D. D., it was

Resolved, That this Board take a recess at 10½ o'clock a. m., to pay our respects to the President of the United States.

The Rev. William H. Steele, from the standing Committee on Finances, presented and read a report, which was, on motion, accepted.

On motion it was

Resolved, That William V. Pettit, Esq., Hon. D. S. Gregory, Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., and William Tracy, Esq., be requested to act in co-operation with the Executive Committee in making arrangements for the semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Society.

The Board than took a recess to call upon the President.

JANUARY 17, 1866, 12.15 O'CLOCK P. M.

After a most gratifying interview with the President of the United States, the Board resumed its session.

Mr. J. R. Dailey was introduced and allowed to read a Memorial in relation to sundry orders which he holds, drawn by the Secretary of State of Liberia on the Secretary of the Treasury of Liberia, for the support of Recaptured Africans. Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Memorial of Mr. Dailey be referred to a Committee. Hon. D. S. Gregory, Hon. Peter Parker, and Rev. John Maclean, D. D., were appointed the Committee.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., William V. Pettit, Esq., and Robert B. Davidson, Esq., were appointed the Committee.

The Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., as Chairman of the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, made the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted :

"The Committee on Auxiliary Societies, respectfully Report:

That they find the number and condition of the Auxiliary Societies, much the same as they have been for several years. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania,

have State organizations more or less active in the cause. * * * During the conflict of arms in which the nation has been involved and from which it is now happily delivered, both the Parent Society and the State Societies have deemed it wise to diminish rather than increase their operations. But in the judgment of your Committee, the time has come for renewed and more vigorous efforts in the prosecution of our work.

If the public mind does not need to be enlightened on the subject, it certainly needs to be aroused to a sense of its growing importance. The changed condition of our country has not changed the legitimate objects of the enterprise in which we are engaged. We are still called upon, and in louder tones than ever, to strengthen by emigration the Republic of Liberia. To effect this object we must have funds in our Treasury; and the essential value of an auxiliary consists in its ability to contribute to this end. If such a Society is barely self-sustaining, it cannot be said to be efficient in the promotion of the cause. Besides, we should be glad to see a large delegation from each branch of this Society as members of this Board. On this account it is desirable that suitable measures be adopted to make the annual amount paid into our Treasury from each State as large as practicable.

Your Committee are not prepared to say what those measures should be. They therefore would simply recommend that for the present, it be left to the Executive Committee to take such action as the circumstances may indicate desirable in relation to the formation or organization of Auxiliary Societies."

William V. Pettit, Esq., as Chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, reported verbally that they saw no occasion to change the policy embodied in the recent reports of the Committee, and that they are gratified to notice the evidences of an increased desire by the people of color to emigrate to Liberia, which it appeared the officers of the Society were diligently seeking to stimulate and encourage.

The notices of the Amendments to the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, proposed by the New Hampshire and the Maine Colonization Societies, submitted yesterday, were taken up and read, and at the instance of an absent Director and of the Delegate of one of the Societies by whom the notice was given, were laid on the table.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Board adjourn to meet in this place this evening at 7½ o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, January 17, 7½ o'clock p. m.
The Board met—the President in the Chair.

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The Minutes of the Morning session were read and approved.

The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., as Chairman of the special Committee appointed to nominate Officers for the ensuing year, presented and read a report recommending the re-election of the present Officers, as follows:

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. William McLain, D. D.
Travelling Secretary—Rev. John Oreutt, D. D.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—William Coppinger.

Executive Committee—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board confirm the nominations by the Committee, and elect the persons named in their Report.

On motion of William Tracy, Esq., it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the beneficial influence of the College of Liberia might be greatly extended by a provision for the instruction of females in a course of studies to be adopted with reference to their wants, and also by affording to persons engaged in business or whose circumstances prevent them from becoming regular members of the Institution, instruction in classes to meet once or twice a week.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to present the subject to the Trustees of Donations and of the College and confer with them upon the feasibility and expediency of the measure, and to take such action thereon, on the part of this Board, as may appear to the Committee proper.

William Tracy, Esq., Hon. D. S. Gregory and the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., were appointed the Committee.

The Hon. D. S. Gregory, as Chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, reported examination of the same, and that they found them correctly kept and properly vouched and the balance as stated.

The Hon. D. S. Gregory, from the special Committee on the Memorial of Mr. J. R. Dailey, presented and read the following Report, which was accepted and, on motion, adopted:

"The select Committee, to whom was referred the papers presented to the Board by J. R. Dailey, of Monrovia, Liberia, Report:

That they contain a claim against the Liberian Government connected

with the return of Recaptured Africans. That the claim can only be adjusted by that Government, and that the Society has no control over the matter. The Committee therefore ask to be discharged from any further consideration of the claim, and permission be granted to Mr. Dailey to withdraw his papers."

The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., as Chairman of the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported verbally that they had no business requiring their attention.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the President of the Society, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, be requested to call upon the Secretary of the Navy, and to urge upon him the importance of stationing two or three small steamers on the West African Coast; and to solicit from Congress a gunboat as a Guarda Costa for Liberia.

The Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, as Chairman of the standing Committee on Agencies, presented a Report, which was read and, on motion, accepted, and the resolution attached was adopted.

On motion of the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., it was

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Board be tendered to the President, for the able manner with which he has presided over our deliberations.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are due* to the Secretary, for the admirable manner with which he has performed his duties on this occasion.

On motion it was

Resolved, That after the reading of the Minutes, and appropriate devotional exercises, the Board adjourn to meet at this place, on the third Tuesday in January, 1867, at 12 o'clock m.

The Minutes were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, offered by the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., and then adjourned.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *President.*

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary.*

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THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The present number of the Repository contains the last Annual Report of the Society, and the Minutes of the Society and of the Board of Directors, at their recent meetings in this city. The addresses by Hon. Mr. Hanson and Rev. Mr. Keeling, we hope to give in our next issue.

The attendance of Delegates and Life Directors was not as large as for one or two years past, but those present were encouraged in the prosecution of their beneficent work. There are indications that the Society will soon have its energies fully employed in introducing mechanics, cultivators of the soil, teachers, and Ministers of the Gospel, and all the habits of Christian life, into Africa.

On Wednesday morning, January 17, the Directors, agreeably to custom on the accession of each President of the United States, paid their respects to President Johnson. President Latrobe introduced individually the Directors, and in a brief and happy address congratulated the President on his elevation, and made known the principles and aims of the Society. President Johnson expressed his obligations for the call, his hearty approval of their efforts in behalf of the colored race, and wished them success in their great undertaking.

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OUR AGENTS IN NEW-ENGLAND.

The REV. FRANKLIN BUTLER continues his Agency labors in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and REV. J. Root MILLER in Rhode Island and Connecticut, for the American Colonization Society, and are cordially commended to the countenance and liberality of its friends and patrons in New England.

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DEATH OF JAMES BOORMAN, ESQ.

James Boorman, Esq., of New York, a man of commanding influence in the commercial and religious world, died on Wednesday morning, January 24, in the eighty-third year of his age. Perhaps no merchant of that city was ever more active in schemes of benevolence than Mr. Boorman. The American Colonization Society largely shared his confidence and support, he being one of its Vice Presidents and Life Directors—the latter secured by his contribution of one thousand dollars.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE LIBERIA HERALD.

From the Liberia Herald of November 1, 1865, the following items of intelligence are taken:

SHIPMENTS OF PALM OIL.—Within the last five months, five ves-

sels have loaded with oil chiefly, on the Liberian coast, and at the Ports of Entry—doing but little or no business at Sinoe and Maryland. They took on an average 60,000 gallons of oil. This does not include the oil taken off by transient traders. The most of this oil, too, was furnished from Bassa county.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The September term of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, for Mesurado county, commenced its session on the 11th, and closed on the 22d of September. There were twenty-two cases read from the docket; and several indictments found by the grand jury. Judge B. P. Yates presided. H. W. Johnson, Jr., Esq., recently emigrated to Liberia from Canandaigua, New York, U. S., was formally admitted to the bar as an attorney—the rules relating to examinations, &c., being in his case suspended—as he brought a diploma, together with other certificates of his ability.

SURVEYOR LICENSED.—Mr. J. G. J. Barbour, for several years Registrar for this county, upon application made at the September term of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, was granted license to practice surveying within the limits of the Republic. Mr. Barbour presented to the Court three certificates; one from Prof. M. H. Freeman, Professor of Mathematics in Liberia College; one from M. M. Witherspoon, Esq., Principal pro tem of Monrovia Academy, and the other from G. W. Moore, Esq., Government Surveyor—which were satisfactory to the Court.

DEATH OF AN ACTIVE CITIZEN.—We record, with feelings of sorrow, the death of John D. Johnson, Esq., well known throughout the entire Republic. Mr. Johnson died in Sierra Leone on the 23d of September last of "intermittent fever." He had been in Sierra Leone several weeks previous to his death, whither he had gone to attend to some business. Although fifty or more years of age, Mr. Johnson was quick, lively, brisk, and active—apparently not thirty. Vigor and health showed themselves above every thing else in his countenance when we last saw him. Mr. J. was a politician, talking with any and all who met him; and perhaps all will agree that he was a fine man, one who would take liberal views of things; give unto all their due: and that in him the country has lost a good citizen—one that loved Liberia dearly. He leaves a large family, a wife and seven children.

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ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

COLORED SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT.—Governor Buckingham of Connecticut, has issued a proclamation relative to the recent vote in that State on the proposed Constitutional Amendment striking out the word "white." The official count gives 27,217 votes for the amendment, to 33,489 against, making a majority of 6,272 opposed to the extension of suffrage of colored men.

PROGRESS IN EGYPT.—A recent letter from Alexandria, Egypt, states that the government is vigorously prosecuting the system of internal improvements. In the Delta of the Nile alone there are completed and in successful operation about 550 miles of railway, involving a capital estimated at \$35,000,000. To these lines will soon be added new ones on which the rails are being laid as fast as the grading can be completed, and which will add some four hundred miles. After connecting the most important towns of the Delta, the new lines will penetrate the regions of Upper Egypt, so that however low the waters of the Nile may fall hereafter, during the dry season, the facility of communication will not be impeded. It is also a satisfaction to know that the time is approaching when the lower cataract of the Nile, that of Assouan, will only be a few days distant from Cairo.

ZULU MISSION.—The numerical strength of the churches, the average size of the schools, and the attendance at public worship on the Sabbath, of the Zulu Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, may be inferred from the following table:

Stations.	Sabbath Congregations.	Pupils.	Church Members.
Mapumlo,.....	40	12	7
Umvoti,	248	62	72
Esidumbini,.....	50	18	5
Umsunduzi,.....	50	12	12
Inanda,.....	140	39	54
Amanzimtote,.....	130	54	55
Ifumi,.....	65	29	37
Amahlongwa,.....	38	14	5
Ifafa,.....	39	8	4
Umtwalumi,.....	85	33	15
Umzumbi,.....	50	25	...
	935	306	266

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of December, 1865, to the 20th of January, 1866.

MAINE.		PEACHAM—Balance of Residuary Estate of Mrs. L. C. Shedd	57 90
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$48.50.)		Lyndon—Hon. S. B. Mattocks	1 00
Portland—Hon. E. Shepley,		Windsor—Charles H. Tarby,	
\$5; other friends, \$33 50	38 50	\$3; Zerah C. Barber, Marcellus Barber, C. C. Butler,	
Skowhegan—Gov. Abner Co-		ea. \$1.....	6 00
burn	10 00		
	48 50		64 90
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		MASSACHUSETTS.	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$5.)		Lowell—L. Keese, Esq., to	
Bath—Major C. C. Hutchins	5 00	const. SAMUEL W. STICK-	
VERMONT.		NEY & L. M.....	30 00
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$64.90.)			

RECEIPTS.

[Feb., 1866.]

RHODE ISLAND.		
By Rev. J. Root Miller, (\$130.)		
<i>Providence</i> —Robert H. Ives, \$25; George Hail, \$12; James Y. Smith, \$10; Miss A. L. Harris, E. P. Mason, Gilbert Congdon, Miss E. Waterman, E. H. Howard, each \$5; Dr. L. L. Miller, Chas. E. Carpenter, ea. \$3	78 00	
<i>Bristol</i> —Mrs. Ruth B. De Wolf, to const. herself a L. M., \$30; Mrs. L. S. French, Chas. Sperry, E. W. Bronson, ea. \$5; Mrs. Sarah Peck, \$3; Deacon W. D. Spooner, Dr. Thos. Vernon, ea. \$2	52 00	
		130 00
CONNECTICUT.		
By Rev. J. Root Miller, (\$207.)		
<i>Hartford</i> —James B. Hosmer, \$25; George Beach, \$20; Hon. E. Flower, D. P. Crosby, S. S. Ward, Lucius Barber, Woodruff & Beach, ea. \$10; J. W. Beach, Charles H. Northum, E. B. Watkinson, Edw. Bolles, Samuel P. Tuttle, ea. \$5...	120 00	
<i>New Haven</i> —Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D.; A. Heaton, E. C. Reed, T. Bishop, ea. \$10; Eli Whitney, Hon. R. J. Ingersoll, N. Peck, James Fellows, Colin M. Ingersoll, W. S. Charnley, Mrs. H. T. Whitney, ea. \$5; E. B. Bowditch, \$3; Dr. N. B. Ives, Mrs. S. A. Stephens, Mrs. Henry Ives, E. B. Whittlesey, ea. \$2; Mrs. J. B. Bowditch, \$1.....	87 00	
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$5.)	5 00	
<i>New Haven</i> —James Brewster		
		212 00
NEW YORK.		
<i>Hopewell Centre</i> —Mrs. Sarah Burch	1 00	
NEW JERSEY.		
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$5.50.)		
<i>Elizabeth</i> —St. Paul's Meth. E. Church	5 50	
PENNSYLVANIA.		
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$17.)		
<i>Titusville</i> —Ralph L. Bates....	10 00	
		New Castle—Thos. Edwards. 5 00
		<i>Shongas Grove</i> —Additional... 2 00
		17 00
		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
		<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous... 1,376 79
		OHIO.
		By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (\$41.40.)
		<i>Kingsville</i> —John Blood..... 10 00
		<i>Union School House</i> M. E. Ch. 8 50
		<i>West Cleveland</i> M. E. Ch..... 7 50
		<i>Youngstown</i> —Edwin Bell, \$5. Mrs. J. Brown, \$3. Mrs. Stumbaugh, Fleming Powers, Mr. Gibson, each \$2. Miss J. Powers, \$1.40..... 15 40
		41 40
		FOR REPOSITORY.
		<i>NEW HAMPSHIRE</i> — <i>Hancock</i> —Anna Tuttle to Jan. 1, '67, per A. D. Tuttle..... 2 00
		<i>RHODE ISLAND</i> — <i>Bristol</i> —Hon. Benj. Hall, to Jan. 1, 1867; Mrs. S. Bradford to Jan. 1, 1867, each \$2, by Hon. B. Hall..... 4 00
		<i>NEW YORK</i> — <i>Harlem</i> —H. W. Ripley to Jan. 1, 1867, \$1. <i>Norwich</i> , D. Buttolph to Jan. 1, 1867, \$1. <i>Hopewell Centre</i> , Mrs. Sarah Burch, (2 copies) to Jan. 1, '67, \$2. <i>New York City</i> , Edward Crary to Jan. 1, '67, by J. M. Goldberg, \$1. Hon. D. S. Gregory to Jan. 1, 1867, \$1. William Tracy to Jan. 1, '67, \$1. <i>Columbus</i> , Samuel A. Purdie to Jan. 1, '67, \$1..... 8 00
		<i>PENNSYLVANIA</i> — <i>Philadelphia</i> , Mary R. Tatem to May 1, 1867, by Robt. B. Davidson, <i>Ohio</i> — <i>Bolivar</i> , David Yaut to May 1, 1867, \$2. <i>Springfield</i> , William W. Rice to Jan. 1, '67, \$1. <i>Cleves</i> , Rev. J. C. Bontecou to Jan. 1, 1867, \$1..... 4 00
		<i>INDIANA</i> — <i>Aurora</i> , Rev. A. W. Freeman to Jan. 1, '67..... 3 00
		Repository 22 00
		Donations 555 30
		Miscellaneous..... 1376 79
		Total..... \$1954 09

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5 00
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41 40

2 00

4 00

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Life Directors.

HON. THOS. W. WILLIAMS.....	<i>Corn.</i>	HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.....	<i>N. Y.</i>
THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq.....	<i>R. I.</i>	ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq	<i>R. I.</i>
REV. LEONARD BACON, D. D.....	<i>Conn.</i>	HON. ALBERT FEARING	<i>Mass.</i>
REV. EBEN'R BURGESS, D. D.....	<i>Mass.</i>	REV. RALPH R. GURLEY.....	<i>D. C.</i>
FRANCIS GRIFFIN, Esq	<i>Miss.</i>	HON. FRANKLIN PIERCE.....	<i>N. H.</i>
GEN. JOHN H. COCKE	<i>Virginia.</i>	GEORGE LAW, Esq.....	<i>N. Y.</i>
REV. JOHN B. PINNEY	<i>New York.</i>	HON. EDWARD COLES.....	<i>Pa.</i>
REV. WM. McLAIN, D. D.....	<i>D. C.</i>	JOHN P. CROZER, Esq.....	<i>Pa.</i>
HERMAN CAMP, Esq.....	<i>New York.</i>	DANIEL HUEY, Esq.....	<i>Illinoia.</i>
STEPHEN DUNCAN, M. D.....	<i>Miss.</i>	CHARLES B. NEW, Esq.....	<i>Miss.</i>
HENRY STODDARD, Esq.....	<i>Ohio.</i>	REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D.....	<i>Conn.</i>
REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D.....	<i>N. J.</i>	REV. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D	<i>Mass.</i>
WILLIAM SILLIMAN, Esq.....	<i>La.</i>	HON. WILLIAM NASH.....	<i>Vermont.</i>
JAMES HALL, M. D.....	<i>Md.</i>	DR. ALEXANDER GUY.....	<i>Ohio.</i>

Delegates Appointed by Auxilliary Societies for 1866.

MAINE.—REV. FRANKLIN BUTLER.

VERMONT.—REV. J. K. CONVERSE.

CONNECTICUT.—HON. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON, HON. JAMES T. PRATT, HON. EBENEZER FLOWER, HON. W. W. BOARDMAN, H. M. BENEDICT, ESQ., H. O. PINNEO, ESQ., E. H. ROBERTS, ESQ., W. W. WAKEMAN, ESQ., REV. J. ROOT MILLER.

NEW YORK.—HON. D. S. GREGORY, WILLIAM TRACY, ESQ.

NEW JERSEY.—REV. SAMUEL A. CLARK, REV. WILLIAM H. STEELE.

PENNSYLVANIA.—WILLIAM V. PETTIT, ESQ., ROBERT B. DAVIDSON, ESQ., REV. THOMAS S. MALCOM.

Form of Bequest.

Those who wish to make bequests to the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, can best secure their object by using the following form, viz:

"I give and bequeath the sum of —— dollars to A. B., *in trust* for the American Colonization Society," &c.

\$1954 09

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

"ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called 'The American Colonization Society.'

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall *ex officio* be members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transactions of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But, if at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting."